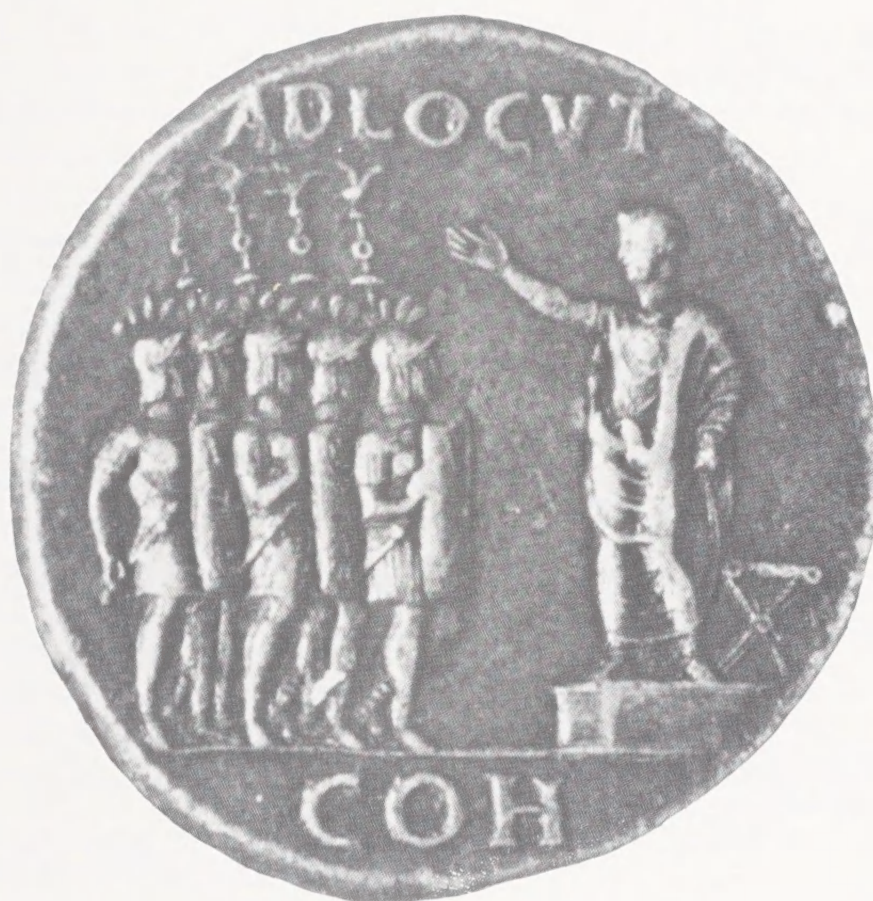


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Journal of Numismatic

..... Fine Arts



NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

A PRICE LIST OF REFERENCES FOR SALE

OUT-OF-PRINT

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Appel, Joseph, <i>REPERTORIUM ZUR MUNZEKUNDE DES MITTELALTERS</i>, Budapest, 1820. 4 vols. on Medieval coins, bindings worn, but a useful and informative work with many plates 75.00</p> | <p>a. Number 1, Noe, <i>Coin Hoards</i> 3.00</p> |
| <p>2. Akerman, J. Y., <i>RARE AND UNEDITED ROMAN COINS</i>, London, 1834, 2 vols., both in need of rebinding. A useful reference. 37.50</p> | <p>b. Number 14, Hill, <i>Attambelos I of Characene</i> 2.00</p> |
| <p>3. Altekar, A. S., <i>THE GUPTA GOLD COINS IN THE BAYANA HOARD</i>, Bombay, 1954. An excellent work on Indian gold coins. Rare. 95.00</p> | <p>c. Number 21, Newell, <i>Alexander Hoards, Andritsaena</i> 3.00</p> |
| <p>4. Curtis, James W., Col. <i>THE TETRADRACHMS OF ROMAN EGYPT</i>, Chicago, 1957. Rare, and a useful companion of the new edition. 17.50</p> | <p>d. Number 23, Seager, <i>A Cretan Coin Hoard</i> 4.00</p> |
| <p>5. Magnaguti, Alexander Dr., <i>HADRIANVS IN NVMMIS</i>, London, 1934. Paper covers. A must for the collector of Hadrian's coins. 15.00</p> | <p>e. Number 26, Newell, <i>Mithradates of Parthia</i> 2.50</p> |
| <p>6. Rogers, E., Rev., <i>A HANDY GUIDE TO JEWISH COINS</i>, London, 1914. Lists medieval Palestinian issues. Rare. 27.50</p> | <p>f. Number 27, Noe, <i>The Mende (Kaliandra) Hoard</i> 5.00</p> |
| <p>7. Seltman, Charles, <i>MASTERPIECES OF GREEK COINAGE</i>, Oxford, 1948. Spine a little weak, contents clean. 15.00</p> | <p>g. Number 30, Newell, <i>Eastern Dynasts</i> 1.50</p> |
| <p>8. Morgan, Jacques de., <i>MANUEL DE NUMISMATIQUE ORIENTALE</i>, Paris, 1923-36. Excellent line drawings of Persian, Parthian, Indian and ancient Arabic coins. A most useful work in French. 40.00</p> | <p>h. Number 32, Noe, <i>Coinage of Metapontum, Pt. I</i> 10.00</p> |
| <p>9. American Numismatic Society, <i>Museum Notes</i>, Numbers, 3, 7, 8, 12, 15, 16, 17. (Some numbers still in print and available from the Society.) 6.00 each</p> | <p>i. Number 33, Newell, <i>Two Recent Egyptian Hoards</i> 2.00</p> |
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| | <p>n. Numbers 42, 44, 46, 52, 58, 60, 64, 68, 70, 74, 76 3.00 each</p> |
| <p>10. —, <i>Numismatic Notes and Monographs</i>:</p> | <p>(We have a good selection of other American Numismatic Society Publications, and welcome your want lists.)</p> |

EDITORIAL

Although we have tried to stress the coinage of the ancient and medieval worlds in the JOURNAL OF NUMISMATIC FINE ARTS, we occasionally have delved into the more interesting American series in our articles. Such is the case with the informative article on Colonial coinage by Mr. Fred Drost. (We hope to publish articles on all phases of numismatics and urge our readership to send us their manuscripts.)

There are some very interesting coins offered in this issue of the Journal. Perhaps the most outstanding coin is the sestertius of the emperor, Caligula, which is featured on the cover. The Roman series offered herein includes some of the rarest coins ever listed in the Journal. There is an excellent collection of "DIVO" coins plus some very choice late Roman silver coins and issues of the Vandals and Ostrogoths. The Greek silver issues are highlighted by a nice run of Seleucid tetradrachms. The extraordinary shekel of the Year One of the First Revolt headlines the small Judaeen series.

For the beginning coin collector there is the re-appearance of the Beginner's Bargain section as well as some attractively priced hoard coins from Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt. Although the antiquity section is small in offerings, each piece is a quality item worthy of the cabinets of the most discriminating collectors. And for the collector in search of more information, there is an interesting listing of numismatic literature.

Editor — JOEL L. MALTER

JOURNAL OF NUMISMATIC FINE ARTS

Vol. 1	Summer	Number 8
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NUMISMATIC LITERATURE
FOR SALE Inside Front Cover

THE COLONIAL MINT AT
NEW HAVEN
by Fred Drost 144

COINS AND ARTIFACTS
FOR SALE 148

The coin pictured on the cover is the reverse of a sestertius of Caligula struck at the mint of Rome in 37-38 A.D. (BMC 33). It portrays the emperor standing on a low platform extending his hand in a gesture of address with five soldiers standing in front holding shields and parazonia. This coin may have been issued to commemorate a special review of the guards and a distribution of money to them (Dio. lxi.2). As the "S.C." is missing on this coin type, it may have been a special issue by the Emperor for the Praetorian Guard, although it was no doubt struck at the Senatorial mint. This coin is superb and of the finest style.

\$1250.00



THE COLONIAL MINT at New Haven

by Fred Drost

Connecticut as a colony and independent state had a rich and varied coinage history, being the birthplace of copper coinage in America, with the issuance of the Higley coppers in Granby. Dr. Samuel Higley, a Yale graduate and dentist, minted them from 1737 to 1739 using copper from his mine. But four decades later coppers from state-sanctioned New Haven mints at Westville and Morris Cove under patent to four tax-paying New Haven businessmen — Samuel Bishop, Joseph Hopkins, James Hillhouse and John Goodrich — during the late 1780s were the first officially struck and only state coins. And the first coin authorized by the new Congress of the United States of America, the Fugio cent, 1787, was also minted in New Haven and elsewhere.

Even in those early days of our country when travel was so slow by horseback and coach the mints at Rupert, Vermont, Machin's Mill in Newburgh, New York (and possibly those in Colonial New Jersey at Morristown, Elizabethtown, and Rahway) were all closely involved in the events of Colonial Connecticut's coinage and state mints operating from 1785 to 1787 or later. Coiners from N.Y. and Vermont, businessmen from New York City came to New Haven to join the coining venture.

Connecticut's official copper coinage came in 1785 while Connecticut, fifth signer of the United States Constitution, was an independent state under the earlier Articles of Confederation. Under the Articles, adopted on July 9, 1778, effective in 1781, provided that Congress shall have the sole right to regulate the alloy and value of coins struck by their own authority *or by that of the respective states*.

Each state, therefore, had the authority to strike money but the Continental Congress served as the regulating authority. It was New Hampshire, immediately after the Declaration of Independence was signed, that was the first Independent American state to use the right of all states to coin its own money, but few were apparently struck dated 1776, being considered patterns. Slowly other states followed — Vermont, New Jersey, New York — Connecticut coppers.

Such state coinage, always in copper, ceased as the states ratified the U.S. Constitution, *which reserves the right of coinage to the Federal Government*. Connecticut ratified the Constitution on January 9, 1788; the fifth state to do so. It went into effect on the first Wednesday in March 1789, nine months after New Hampshire, the necessary ninth state, ratified it (June 21, 1788).

What prompted some of the states including Connecticut to mint their own coins, other than exercising their coinage right as sovereign states? Circulating coinage was a conglomerate of Spanish silver pieces of eight and fractions, English and Dutch issues, Portuguese gold and silver, cut and counterstamped pieces from the West Indies trade so important to Connecticut, including 'black doggs' (billion coins of French Guiana). And a heavy percentage of counterfeit coins too. Inflated paper money issued by the states since 1690, and much counterfeited, was joined after 1775 by Continental Currency, America's first national currency, issued to finance the War of Independence.

Some 250 million dollars in Continental Currency was issued under the authority of Congress between May 10, 1775 and January 14, 1779. Unfortunately by 1780 its value had inflated so badly that one Spanish Milled Dollar (8 Reales) could buy 100 to 1000 Continental Dollars depending on what state you were in. In addition, much of it and the state-issued was also heavily counterfeited, leaving little trusted money in coinage or paper in circulation. The people quickly lost confidence in that remaining and its value further spiraled out of sight and use. It simply became worthless in daily business transactions. That's the source of the still used slogan "Not worth a Continental".

By 1781 the value of Continental Currency reached bottom and the government issued no more. In fact it was 80 years before the government considered the issuance of paper money imperative and issued the Federal Demand Notes of 1861 when virtually all coinage was being hoarded during the Civil War.

During the 1780s the citizens of our new nation were being denied recognition in the world by some; American ships so important in the West Indies trade before the Revolution were denied entry into the islands' ports. Without this vital trade the nation was plunged into the deep depression of 1784-85. Congress was unable to raise enough revenues and the states experimented with their soon disastrous, soon heavily inflated and counterfeited currencies. Outbreaks of violence quickly spread to many ports and industries, forcing other people to demonstrate for a more perfect government. Something drastic had to be done by the governmental structure to alleviate the rampant inflation, an angry public and few jobs.

Coinage, equalling commerce and a healthy economy, was so vital to the new American nation

and to our Founding Fathers that they began laying the foundation of our national monetary system in earnest in 1782, over a year before the signing of the Treaty of Paris officially ended the Revolutionary War.

A national coinage was proposed by Gouverneur Morris, Assistant Financier of the Confederation in a report to the Continental Congress by Robert Morris, then Superintendent of Finance on January 15, 1782. Morris' decimal coinage proposal, based on 1/1440th dollar, was calculated to agree without fraction with the differing values of the Spanish Milled Dollars in each state, but nothing was completed for years. A national mint was proposed on February 21, 1782 but no action was taken until ten years later. Thomas Jefferson, as a House of Representative member in 1784, proposed a simple dollar unit based on ten and already widely familiar to Americans. On July 6, 1785 Congress gave formal approval to the decimal dollar unit. But other pressing matters of government took over the minds of our Founding Fathers, and growing commerce forced the states to devise their own coinage plans.

It was not until the Congressional Act of April 1792, signed by President Washington, that the establishment of a national mint at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, then the National Capital was ordered. But through the years since Independence was declared coinage was desperately needed for commerce, many coinage designs for national issues were designed and executed by medallists and engravers in America and back in the former "Mother Country" England.

Also, private tokens minted with and without royal or governmental authority were nothing new to the Colonies. Earlier numerous individuals petitioned British kings for coining patents to mint tokens to alleviate coinage shortages both at home and in the Atlantic colonies — and for private gain as well. William Wood obtained a patent in 1722 from George I for minting copper tokens featuring the American Rose and others for Ireland with "Hibernia" playing a harp. Mark Newby of Dublin, Ireland obtained a royal patent for minting his St. Patrick farthings in 1681, which he brought with him on settling in New Jersey. Some of these private tokens saw circulation in the colonies, some legalized by colonial assemblies but others were immediately unpopular with the general public and quickly withdrawn; still others saw decades of circulation until blank disks were removed and melted.

The Birmingham, England minting firm of Thomas Wyon was also deeply involved in the manufacture of coinage for the colonies and the American government, having the most up-to-date minting

equipment and methods then known, being the best known minter to the world. Attributed to the Wyon firm are the American pattern coinage issues of Nova Constellatio, Confederatio, Bar cent, numerous Washington pieces, and even some New York and New Jersey state coppers.

This chaotic monetary system was the basis for the states of Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire and Massachusetts (both considered patterns only), to mint their own copper coins — for sheer survival and continuation of commerce and the existence their people. New Haven's mint emerged as the leader simply because they had a 'lobbyist' in James Jarvis.

So in October 1785 the New Haven businessmen-taxpayers Samuel Bishop, Joseph Hopkins, James Hillhouse and John Goodrich petitioned the State Assembly for permission to establish a mint for coining copper pennies to alleviate the serious shortage of coins in New Haven and the state at large. Permission was soon granted and the men set up their mint at Morris Cove in New Haven Harbor, a second mint later at Westville, operated by Samuel Broome and Jeremiah Platt, for the patent holders.

The New Haven venture was closely supervised by a committee appointed by the Assembly, and consisted of Roger Sherman, James Wadsworth, David Austin, Ebenezer Chittenden and Isaac Beers. (William J. Prendergast, *New Haven Register Sunday Pictorial*, January 7, 1968).

Connecticut's copper pennies (equal to British Half-pennies) were minted by the medieval iron screw press, invented in Italy by the separate work of such masters as Donato, Bramante, Leonardo da Vinci and others; and first used for striking high relief medals by private mints and slowly, grudgingly, accepted by government mints for general circulation coinages.

Only a single design was used on Connecticut coppers. The laureated male resembling George III was placed facing either left or right with the legend AUCTORI CONNEC (By the Authority of Connecticut) around the head. While the reverse bore the seated Liberty, the date, 1787, 1786 or 1787 (1788 issues probably struck at Machin's Mill, New York or elsewhere) in exergue and the legend INDE ET LIB (Independence and Liberty). Stars, dots, double dots, colons, circles were used to fill the remaining space on the reverse; placed there as die identification marks to keep records of the number of coins struck per die, number of dies used as a safeguard against counterfeiting. It is an old European practice. But on Connecticut cents only a few marks can be attributed to an individual minter or engraver. The *cinquefoil* on some Connecticut and Fugio

coppers is attributed to Abel Buel. Only continuing future research will attribute at least some of the other marks.

As fitting of the times the weights of the coins vary considerably from 108 to 184 grains. More than likely some lighter coins are counterfeits. Evidence shows that some counterfeits were made most likely in England and by other state mints. The "Manufactory of Hardware" at Machin's Mill near Newburgh, New York was a source of lighter issues and possibly the sole source of the Connecticut coppers dated 1788. History is unclear on this point too. That was the year the New Haven mint is reported to have changed to minting Fugio Cents for the Federal Government. At Newburgh, Capt. Machin owned the land, James F. Atlee, the die-sinker. Their principle product was striking imitation British halfpennies dated in the mid 1770s. And their facility was not above making other coins with Georgius obverses and Connecticut and Vermont reverses (mules).

Little fact exists picturing the New Haven minting operations but we do have a description of those at Machin's Mill. The press is described as having a long heavy iron bar weighted at both ends with iron balls weighing 500 pounds each hanging by ropes. Two men were needed to rotate the weighted bar attached to the coining screw with the top die; the second die anchored in the bed of the press. The second man fed prepared blank copper planchets between the dies. Sixty pieces per minute were supposedly possible on this ancient coining device, but it must have been quite difficult to maintain that rhythm and speed for any length of time.

There is also a fascinating legend that just might be true surrounding the then thought of clandestine coining operations at Machin's Mill although it was not a colonial mint but state-sanctioned, according to Cyril H. Hawley's *Auctori Connec and the Fugios*, Hartford (Conn.) Numismatic Society Silver Anniversary publication AUCTORI CONNEC AND OTHER EMISSIONS (1959).

"Minting operations were secretly carried on at night, and ... the workers wore grotesque masks to frighten away any of the more boldly curious who might spy on their activities!"

Where did these early state mints obtain their metal for coining? New Haven and other early state mints had great difficulty acquiring metal suitable for coining. Virtually every type of metal item around was considered. Copper was separated from melted-down brass cannon and mortars. Household utensils and ornaments gathered by everyone were melted down for use. What circulating copper coinage that could be found made for the best planchets for

the state coppers; only a small clipping job might be necessary to change a worn British penny into a suitable planchet while the penny was the same size. They were simply softened and overstruck with the state dies. The underlying designs of these halfpennies, other state coppers, Nova Constellatio and others can be identified under the Connecticut devices.

Hard use, up to 60 coins per minute, quickly destroyed the crude state dies so many replacements were continuously needed. With such haste the dies were engraved by hand by almost anyone that could handle the cutting tools, skilled engraver or near bumbler. This made for die differences easily noticeable to the naked eye and rather easy identification from each other by numismatists. But, few dies with their distinct symbols, as mentioned above, have yet been attributed to individuals because virtually no records exist listing die engravers and their marks. For this early period, there were a considerable number of dies used at the New Haven mint. Henry C. Miller whose 1920 book on Connecticut coppers is still considered an authority, lists 20 obverse and 21 reverse dies for both years 1785 and 1786. The heaviest production year, 1787, saw the greatest number of dies engraved and used by over five-fold the previous year (129 obv. and 124 rev. dies). While the dies used in 1788, possibly at Machin's Mill, Newburgh, New York returned to normal with 28 obverses and 20 reverses used. Since the total number of dies recorded by Miller for the whole minting period of 1785-88 was 199 obverses and 124 reverses, a few more have since been discovered and the more these interesting coppers are studied and investigated the greater the possibility of others turning up.

But what of the adventurous four businessmen who petitioned the state Assembly for a coining charter to mint Connecticut's only state coins, and those men of Machin's Mill, N.Y. and Vermont. Let's go beyond the names.

The first group of New Haven businessmen, the petitioners of the state coining charter, Samuel Bishop, Joseph Hopkins, James Hillhouse and John Goodrich, after being granted the charter were active in producing coins in 1785 and 1786. But the numbers were rather small as the number of dies used above shows and the difficulties many. "And they entered into articles of agreement with Pierpont Edwards, Jonathan Ingersol, Abel Buel, and Elias Shipman" on November 12, 1785. Their company was called "The Company for Coining Coppers". Partial rights continued to be bought and sold right up to the end of production (according to the State Committee on Coinage) in June 1787.

Information on the members of the Company for Coining Coppers is from the interesting series of biographies "Early American Medallists and Die Sinkers" by Richard D. Kenney, *Whitman Numismatic Journal* issues from late 1965 to 1967, and from the article "New Haven's Mint" by William J. Prendergast mentioned earlier.

Pierpont Edwards — "A member of the co-partnership of November 12, 1785 to coin Connecticut coppers. James Jarvis bought out Edwards' share in April 1786." (A later chart will show the shareholders.)

Abel Buel — A silver-smith and type-founder of the New Haven mint, cut the dies for Connecticut and later the Fugio Cents (1787). In June 1787 he owned 1/8 part of the company's contract.

"Buel was a Killingworth, Conn. man of outstanding mechanical genius." He "had first demonstrated his versatility by altering a Connecticut bill of credit from five shillings to five pounds." For that feat "he was branded on the forehead with the letter C, deprived of his right ear and his worldly goods, and imprisoned in the Jail at Norwich. A few years later he was out on bond, attempting the business of making type. In 1777, it was entered in the public record that 'said Buel having wholly failed to set up and practice the art of type-founding, and became insolvent and absconded', the Assembly decided to accept from Buel's wife 'the one hundred pounds which she had procured with the utmost difficulty', and cancel the remainder of the bond." In 1789 Buel left the New Haven mint with a good reputation to establish New Haven's cotton mill. (Source: "New Haven's Mint" by Prendergast).

Elias Shipman — A coiner of the Jarvis group at New Haven from October 1785 until June 1787, who owned 1/8 part.

Others involved in the Connecticut coining venture were:

Mark Leavenworth — A late partner who owned 1/8 part when the mint apparently switched to minting Fugios after 1787. He leased the mint for six months from September 1787 but the exact purpose is not known.

Samuel Broome and Jeremiah Platt — Both New York merchants were sub-leasees of the Connecticut coining contract. Broome was superintendent of the mint. Apparently they served together at the Morris Cove facility, and later established a "Copper store" and mint on Water Street, Westville section of New Haven, minters of Fugio cents. A map of 1795 clearly shows its location but nothing is known as to how long it continued to produce coins. (Prendergast article).

William Buel — son of Abel Buel, coiner at New Haven, and Rupert, Vt. According to the *Vermont Quarterly Review*, Vol. 1, page 228, William brought the Fugio dies his father engraved to Rupert. Slafter, an early writer on colonial coins considers this as legend, and calls William Buel only an employee since he is not listed as a partner of the Harmon group in Conn. when the limited co-partnership was formed with the Machin Mills group.

John Goodrich — A member of the first group of patent holders, the Jarvis group, and partner to the end.

James Jarvis — The New Haven coiner of Connecticut and Fugio cents, of the original group whose coining contract was granted by the state for five years. He did not become a partner in the "Company" until April 1786 by buying out Edwards and Shipman and part of Ingersol's share.

As for Jarvis' part in the Fugio cents, 1787, the Journal of Congress records two contracts between the Board of Treasury and Jarvis. "One for coining three hundred tons of copper of the federal standard ... to be loaned by the United States government together with an additional quantity of 45 tons which he was to pay as a premium to the United States for the privilege of coining. The second contract between the Board of Treasury and Jarvis was for 71,174 pounds of copper of the federal standard, at "11 pence farthing sterling, per pound, which he agreed to pay in copper before August 31, 1788.

Here is a chart showing the *State Patent Holders* and *Sub-Contractors for Striking Connecticut Coppers*:

1785-1788

FIRST GROUP

(The 'Jarvis' Group - October 20, 1785)

Samuel Bishop
John Goodrich

James Hillhouse
Joseph Hopkins

James Jarvis, coiner

SECOND GROUP

(The 'Buel' Group - 11/12/1785 - Apr. 1786)

Members of the "Company for Coining Coppers"

Pierpont Edwards — who sold out to Jarvis

Jonathan Ingersol — who sold some shares to Jarvis

Elias Shipman — also sold out to Jarvis

Abel Buel — Die-cutter for the mint

And the five original patent holders continued.

COINS AND ARTIFACTS

A PRICE LIST OF ARTICLES FOR SALE

TERMS

All of the coins and artifacts for sale in this catalogue are guaranteed to be genuine and as described. The grading of all items is very conservative. Coins are sent on a five day approval basis. Orders with accompanying payments (and alternate selections) are preferred, and postal charges will not be affixed to all such orders over \$10.00. (Orders for less than

this amount, please add \$.50 for postage and handling.) California residents, please add the appropriate sales tax.

Coins preceded by an asterisk (*) are illustrated on the plates. Please note that the illustrations of the artifacts are not according to scale. See text description for sizes.

REFERENCE BOOK ABBREVIATIONS

Anz.	= Anzani, Numismatica Axumita
B.M.C.	= British Museum Catalogues
Bab.	= Babelon, Traite de Monnaies Grecques et Romaines; Rois des Syria
Bed.	= Bedoukian, Coinage of Cicilian Armenia
Bel.	= Bellinger, The Syrian Tetrachms of Caracalla and Macrinus
C.	= Cohen, Monnaies Frappees sous L'Empire Romain
Fr.	= Friedberg, Gold Coins of the World
G.	= Gardner, The Coinage of Parthia
M.	= Muller, Numismatiques D' Alexandre Le Grand
N.	= North, English Hammered Coins

Pet.	= Petrowicz, Arsaciden-Munzen
R.	= Ratto, Monnaies Byzantine
Reif.	= Reifenberg, Ancient Jewish Coins
R.I.C.	= Roman Imperial Coinage
S.	= Sear, Roman Coins and Their Values
Svor.	= Svoronos, Les Monnaies D'Athenes; Numismatique de la Crete Ancienne; Die Munzen der Ptolemaer
SNG	= Sylloge Numorum Graecorum
Syd.	= Sydenham, The Roman Republican Coinage; Coinage of Caesarea in Cappadocia
T.	= de la Tour, Atlas de Monnaies Gauloises
V.	= Vaccaro, Le Monete di Aksum
Wr.	= Wruck, Die Syrische Provinzialprägung von Augustus bis Traian

ABBREVIATIONS

AE	= base metal; AE25 or 25 mm = base metal coin of 25 millimeters in diameter; AE1-4 = size of diameter of flan
AR	= silver; AV = gold; EL = electrum; Bil = billon
4dr	= tetradrachm; den = denarius; sest = sestertius; dup = dupondius
obv	= obverse; Rx = reverse; / = reverse
FDC	= fleur de coin or coin in mint state
EF	= extremely fine or superb
VF	= very fine; VF+ = nice very fine, not quite extremely fine

F	= fine; VG = very good; G = good; fair (poorest condition listed)
VF/F	= obverse of coin is very fine, reverse fine
std.	= seated; stg. = standing; hd. = head; r. = right; l. = left.
RR	= very rare
C.	= circa
c/m	= counter mark
w/	= with
gm	= gram
wt.	= weight

GREEK SILVER COINS

- *K1. ETRURIA, Populonia, 4th century B.C., 10 Units (4.21 gm) Young male head l./Blank. BMC 15; Lockett SNG 45. Scarce and choice EF. 135.00
- *K2. CALABRIA, Tarentum, 334-330 B.C., didrachm (7.21 gm) Horseman r., ΔAI below/Taras astride dolphin l. Vlasto 594 sq. Nice VF 40.00
- *K3. —, 302-281 B.C., drachm (3.21 gm) Athena head r., wearing helmet with Scylla/Owl. VI.1049. A lovely specimen on irregular flan. EF 80.00
- *K4. BRUTTIUM, Croton, 540-480 B.C., stater (7.21 gm) Tripod-lebes/Flying eagle r., incused. BMC 34 var. A rare-issue in F/VF. 300.00

- *K5. MACEDON, Alexander the Great, 336-323 B.C., tetradrachm (17.14 gm) Head of Herakles r./ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus enthroned. Amphipolis mint. EF 125.00
- *K6. —, another tetradrachm (17.25 gm) Ake mint. This piece struck in 307 B.C. (Phoenician date on reverse) Newell, *Coins of Ake*, #44. Obverse slightly off center, otherwise nearly FDC. 195.00
- *K7. —, posthumous. tetradrachm (16.84 gm) Usual type. Aspendus mint. M. 1201. Fine style and superb. 175.00
- *K8. PROPONTIS, Byzantium, 357-340 B.C., ½ Drachm (2.49 gm) Heifer stg. l. on dolphin/Incuse. BMC 15. VF 20.00



- *K9. KINGS OF THRACE, Lysimachus 323-281 B.C., drachm (4.13 gm) Head of Herakles r./ $\Delta Y \Sigma I M A X \circ Y$ $\text{BA} \Sigma I \Lambda E \Omega \Sigma$, Zeus. Muller 21. Nearly EF and rare. 50.00
- *K10. —, drachm (3.92 gm) of Ephesus mint. Head of deified Alexander r./Athena std. l., bee symbol. Thompson 168. Rare, fine 30.00
- *K11. THESSALY, Larissa, c. 380 B.C., drachm (6.07 gm) Head of nymph Larissa facing slightly to l./ $\Lambda \Lambda \Pi \Sigma I \Omega \text{N}$, horse grazing r., tail off flan. BMC 57. Nearly EF, a lovely coin of good style. 135.00
- *K12. EPIRUS, Epirote Republic, 283-163 B.C., drachm (4.79 gm) Zeus head r./ $\text{A} \Pi \text{E} \text{I} \text{P} \Omega \text{TAN}$, eagle stg. r., in oak wreath. BMC 23. EF 85.00
- *K13. ACARNANIA, Leucas, after 168 B.C., didrachm (8.02 gm) Statue of Artemis r., stag at feet/ $\Lambda \text{E} \text{Y} \text{K} \Lambda \Delta \text{I} \Omega \text{N} \Delta \text{A} \text{M} \text{Y} \Lambda \text{O} \Sigma$, prow of galley r., thunderbolt above. BMC 86. Obv. struck with worn die. Reverse is excellent. A rarely offered coin. F/EF 100.00
- *K14. BOEOTIA en genere, 196-146 B.C., drachm (4.85 gm) Head of Poseidon r./Nike stg. BMC 92 sq. F 27.50
- *K15. EUBOEIA, Histiaea, 196-146 B.C., tetrobol (2.21 gm) Head of Maenad r./Nymph on stern of galley. BMC 36. This piece EF: 25.00. SPECIAL, similar specimens in F-VF 10.00
- *K16. ATTICA, Athens, 137-6 B.C., tetradrachm (15.03 gm) Helmeted head of Athena r./ $\text{A} \Theta \text{E} \text{H} \text{P} \Lambda \text{K} \Lambda \text{E} \text{I} \Delta \text{H} \Sigma \text{E} \text{Y} \text{K} \Lambda \text{H} \Sigma$ Z, owl on amphora, Tyche symbol. Thompson 789a, var. Nearly EF, nice style. 200.00
- *K17. —, a similar piece of 133/32 B.C. (16.33 gm) Ear of corn symbol. Th. 842c. VF 80.00
- *K18. AEGINA, 600-550 B.C., Stater (11.65 gm) Sea turtle/Incuse. Milbank I, 2. Fine with countermark. 150.00
- *K19. CORINTHIAN COLONIES, Locri, 4th century B.C., stater (8.55 gm) Pegasus l., Δ O below/Head of Pallas r., thunderbolt symbol. BMC 3 var. VF+, rare 125.00
- *K20. —, Leucas, stater (8.45 gm) Similar type. BMC 57. VF+ 75.00
- *K21. ACHAEAN LEAGUE, Patrae, 280-146 B.C., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm (2.15 gm) Head of Zeus r./Monogram. BMC 42. EF 15.00
- *K22. ARGOLIS, Argos, 228-146 B.C., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm (2.36 gm) Forepart of wolf l./"A" in incuse. BMC 87. VG: 10.00 F-VF: 20.00
This piece is nearly FDC 70.00
- *K23. IONIA, Ephesus, 133-67 B.C., Cistophoric tetradrachm (12.56 gm) Cista Mystica/Bow case between coiled serpents, $\text{E} \Phi \text{E}$. BMC 146. Broad flan. VF 70.00
- *K24. —, another specimen (11.87 gm) Bee symbol. Apparently unpublished. Fine 40.00
- *K25. —, Miletus, 478-390 B.C., diobol (1.00 gm) Lion head l./star incuse. BMC XXI, 4. VF 20.00
- *K26. —, 300-250 B.C., didrachm (6.25 gm) Head of Apollo l./Lion stg. l., head r., star above. BMC 84. Rare, VF 195.00
- *K27. CARIA, Cnidus, 300-190 B.C., tetrobol (2.59 gm) Head of Aphrodite r./Tripod. BMC 48. EF 35.00
- *K28. —, Satraps, Pixodaras, 340-334 B.C., didrachm (6.57 gm) Facing head of Apollo/ $\text{M} \text{I} \text{E} \text{N} \Delta \text{A} \text{P} \circ \text{Y}$, Zeus Labraundos holding labrys. BMC 5. A lovely specimen, dark tone, well struck-up on reverse. VF 250.00
- *K29. —, Rhodes, 400-333 B.C., didrachm (6.68 gm) Facing head of Helios/Rose. BMC 27. Nice style. VF 150.00
- *K30. —, didrachm (6.14 gm) Helios, radiate/Rose, Athena symbol. BMC 143. VF+ 175.00
- *K31. PAMPHYLIA, Side, 190-36 B.C., tetradrachm (16.24 gm) Head of Athena r./Nike advancing l. Cp. BMC 32. Some surface corrosion. Fine 80.00
- *K32. CILICIA, Celenderis, 4th century B.C., Stater (5.73 gm) Horseman l./Goat. BMC 21 var. Fourre, Fine 55.00
- *K33. CAPPADOCIA, Caesareia, Nero 54-68 A.D., tetradrachm (14.26 gm) Head of Nero r./Head of Claudius r. Latin legends. BMC (Cappadocia) pl. XXI, 5. VF and scarce 75.00
- *K34. SYRIA, Seleucus I, 312-280 B.C., tetradrachm (16.19 gm) Head of Herakles r./ $\Sigma \text{E} \Lambda \text{E} \text{Y} \text{K} \circ \text{Y}$ $\text{BA} \Sigma I \Lambda E \Omega \Sigma$, Zeus std. Seleucia mint. Newell ESM 5. Rare and VF 125.00
- *K35. —, Antiochus I, 281-261 B.C., tetradrachm (16.55 gm) Head of king r./Apollo std. l. Babelon 129. Fine 70.00
- *K36. —, Antiochus III, 222-187 B.C., tetradrachm (17.00 gm) Ecbatana mint. Similar type as above. Slight weak striking on forehead of Antiochus the Great, but coin is virtually in mint state, requiring only minimal cleaning on reverse. Newell 608. 225.00
- *K37. —, Demetrius II, 146-138 B.C., tetradrachm (13.31 gm) Tyre mint. Diad. bust r./Eagle. Newell NNM 74, #29b, same obverse die. Nearly VF 90.00
- *K38. —, Antiochus VII, 138-129 B.C., tetradrachm (16.52 gm) Laur. head r./Athena stg. Bab. 1142 sq. VF 75.00
- *K39. —, Demetrius II, 2nd reign 130-125 B.C., tetradrachm (15.49 gm) Heraclea mint. Bearded bust r./Zeus std. Bab. 1213. Slight surface scratches. Fine and rare 115.00
- *K40. —, another specimen (15.96 gm) Ake Ptolemais mint. Newell NNM 84, #5. Slight double strike. Rare and VF 225.00
- *K41. —, Seleucus VI, 95-96 B.C., tetradrachm (14.78 gm) Head r./Athena. Bab. 1514. VG, very rare 75.00
- *K42. —, Philippus, 92-83 B.C., tetradrachm (14.63 gm) Head r./Zeus std., holding Nike *without* wings. Bab. 1551; Naville X, 1539. A rare issue. VF 70.00
- *K43. SELEUCIS and PIERIA, Antioch, Nero tetradrachm (14.80 gm) of 59/60 A.D. Head of Nero r./Eagle. Wruck 37. A nice VF 55.00
- *K44. —, similar tetradrachm (15.00 gm) 61/62 A.D. Wr. 41. F 30.00
- *K45. —, Septimus Severus, 193-211 A.D., tetradrachm (12.17 gm) Head r./Eagle. BMC XXII, 7. VF, scarce 40.00
- *K46. PHOENICIA, Aradus, 400-350 B.C., obol (0.93 gm) Head of male diety r./Galley. BMC 45. VF+ 35.00
- *K47. —, Tyre, shekel (14.20 gm) of 61 B.C. Head of Melkart to r./Eagle. Cp. BMC 160. VF 135.00
- *K48. —, similar shekel (14.45 gm) of 37 A.D. BMC 206. Small flan. VF 130.00
- *K49. PALESTINE, JUDAEA, First Revolt, Shekel (14.00 gm) of the YEAR ONE. Chalice/Triple lily. Meshorer 148. Very rare and superb 2000.00
- *K50. —, $\frac{1}{2}$ shekel (6.77 gm) Year 2. Similar type to above. M. 152. Dark tone. EF and RARE 900.00



K34

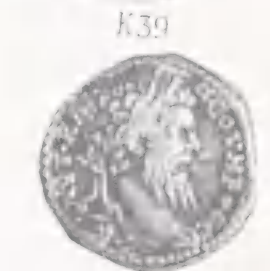
K35

K36

K37

K38

K39



K40

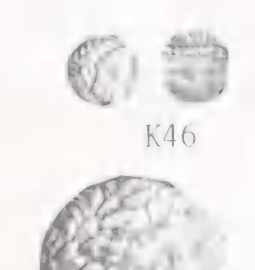
K41

K42

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K45



K46

K53

K54



K49

K47

K48

K50

K51

K52

K55



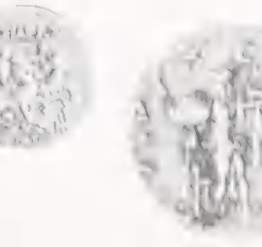
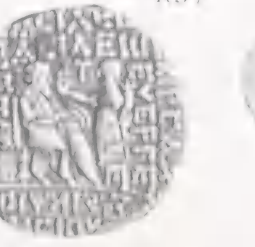
K57

K59

K60

K61

K62



K56

- *K51. —, Second Revolt, denarius (3.28 gm) Bunch of grapes/jug. Mesh. 207. EF and scarce 375.00
- *K52. —, Denarius (3.19 gm) Bunch of grapes/Lyre with handle. M. 209. Scarce, EF 325.00
- K53. ARABIA, Himyarites, Amdan Rayyin, 1st cent. B.C., scyphate drachm (1.74 gm) Head either side. BMC XI, II. VF, scarce 25.00
- K54. PERSIA, c. 400 B.C., siglos (5.39 gm) Great King wearing "ribbed" kidaris/Incuse. Cp. BMC 109. Unusual style, F 50.00
- *K55. PARTHIA, Arsaces II, 211-191 B.C., drachm (3.83 gm) Head of Arsaces I./APΣAKOY, archer std. r. Sellwood 5. Mint state. 200.00
- *K56. —, Gotarzes I, 90-80 B.C., drachm (4.16 gm) Bust I./Similar to above, 5 line legend. Sell. 30. EF 40.00
- *K57. —, Gotarzes II, 40-51 A.D., tetradrachm (14.08 gm) Bust I./Tyche and king. Sell. 65. VF+ 65.00

ANNOUNCING A NEW COIN CHART ON PARTHIAN COINS ARRANGED BY DAVID SELLWOOD. (See illustration on back cover). This excellent chart which retails for \$2.95 will be sent free to anyone who orders a Parthian drachm of the first century A.D. in VF-EF for \$12.00. For that matter, the chart will be sent free on any purchase of Parthian coins. This offer will expire by September 1, 1972.

- *K58. BACTRIA, Eucratides, 169-159 B.C., drachm (4.07 gm) Diad. bust r./Dioscuri. BMC 18. Rare and VF 150.00
- *K59. —, Strato, 140-100 B.C., tetradrachm (9.07 gm) Helmeted bust r./Athena stg. l. BMC 2. Very rare and well struck. EF 300.00
- *K60. EGYPT, Ptolemy I, 323-289 B.C., tetradrachm (14.66 gm) Head of Alexander in elephant headdress r./Athena. Svoronos 146. Nearly VF 125.00
- *K61. —, Ptolemy XIII, tetradrachm, (13.29 gm) of 54 B.C. Head of Ptolemy r./Eagle. Svor. 1836. VF 27.50
- *K62. —, a select tetradrachm (12.87 gm) of 53 B.C. Svor. 1837. (50 francs). EF and scarce issue 70.00

CONSECRATION ISSUES

One of the most important elements in Roman religion was the cult of the deified emperor. It was this which aided the emperor in maintaining an autocratic rule. Augustus claimed to have seen Caesar's soul rising to the heavens in the form of a comet, thus initiating the belief in the divinity of the deceased ruler, as well as adding to his own prestige as the "son" of a "god". Issuing coinage depicting the deified ruler also became commonplace — a practice begun by Augustus and continuing until the victory of Christianity. In some cases these "Divus" issues are the only pieces struck for certain personages (Antonia, Claudia, Romulus), and are thus rare and most desirable. Below is an interesting group of these consecration issues, some rarely seen or offered for sale.

- *C1. AUGUSTUS, 27 B.C.-14 A.D. As struck by Tiberius. Radiate head I./Winged fulmen. C. 249. Scarce and VF 40.00
- *C2. —, Dupondius struck by Tiberius. Radiate head I./Eagle on globe. C. 247. VF/Nice VF+ 55.00
- *C3. —, As struck by Tiberius. Radiate head I., star above and fulmen in front/Livia std. r. C. 244. Rare and sharp VF+ 65.00

- *C4. —, As struck by Tiberius. Laur. bust I./Altar. C. 228. Lovely green patina. Nearly EF 60.00
- C5. —, Sestertius struck by Tiberius 35 A.D. Shield and wreath, capricorns below/S C inscription around. C. 303. Rare and about fine 85.00
- *C6. —, Sestertius struck by Tiberius 36 A.D. Shield and wreath, capricorns below. C. 304. Rare and nice VF with lovely dark green patina. 185.00
- C7. —, Sestertius struck by Caligula 37 A.D. Pietas std. I./Temple of Divus Augustus. C. 9. VG 45.00
- VF 100.00
- *C8. —, Dupondius struck by Caligula. Radiate bust I./Augustus std. l. C. 87. Beautiful medallistic style and nice VF. 100.00
- *C9. —, Sestertius struck by Titus 80 A.D., Augustus std. I./Inscription. C. 560. Lovely clear VF and RARE. 150.00
- C10. —, A similar piece, only VG 75.00
- C11. —, Dupondius struck by Titus. Radiate bust I./Victory flying inscribing shield. C. 557. Sharp VF+ 85.00
- *C12. —, As restitution by Titus of Tiberius issue. Radiate bust I./Altar. C. 559. Very rare and sharp VF. 70.00
- *C13. —, Sestertius by Nerva of Tiberius issue. Laur. Bust r./Inscription. C. 570. VERY RARE with nice full portrait. Fine 200.00
- C14. —, Denarius struck by Antoninus Pius. Bust of Pius to r./Temple of Divus Augustus. C. 2. Rare and About VF 35.00
- *C15. ANTONIA, died 37 A.D., Dupondius struck by Claudius. Bust r./Claudius stg. l. C. 6. F+, reverse double struck. 65.00
- C16. TIBERIUS, 14-37 A.D., as struck by Titus. Bust I./Inscription around S C. C. 73. VG and rare 20.00
- *C17. CLAUDIUS, 41-54 A.D., Sestertius struck by Titus. Laureate bust r./Spes stg. l. C. 103. Very rare and a sharp VF+ — a most attractive coin. 175.00
- C18. CLAUDIA, died A.D. 63., AE 20 Colonial struck by Nero. Female stg. in hexastyle temple/Female std. in distyle temple. C. 1. A very rare coin, only poor. 35.00
- C19. JULIA TITI, daughter of Titus, Sestertius struck by Domitian. Carpentum drawn by two mules/Inscription around S C. C. 9. Scarce, but a pitted VG 30.00
- *C20. DOMITIA, died 150 A.D., Denarius struck as commemorative of Domitian. Bust r./Baby std. on globe amongst stars. An extremely rare coin, however some chipping on obverse and reverse, thus only good. Ex-Mabbott Sale #4276. Fourre 100.00
- *C21. SABINA, died 137 A.D., Denarius struck by Hadrian. Draped bust r./Eagle to r. C. 32. F/VF and scarce 40.00
- C22. ANTONINUS PIUS, 138-161 A.D., Denarius struck by M. Aurelius. Bare head r./Eagle. C. 154. Fine 15.00
- *C23. —, Denarius struck by M. Aurelius. Bare head r./Altar. C. 357. Lovely sharp strike EF 50.00
- *C24. —, Denarius struck by M. Aurelius. Bare head r./Pyre. C. 164. VF 25.00
- *C25. FAUSTINA I, died 141 A.D., Denarius struck by Pius. Bust r./Temple of Faustina. C. 1. Sharp and sharp VF 30.00
- *C26. LUCIUS VERUS, 161-169 A.D., Denarius struck by M. Aurelius. Bare head r./Eagle. C. 55. Scarce and VF/F 35.00



C1

C2

C3

C4

C11

C6



C9

C8

C12

C17

C13

C15



C7



C20

C21



C23

C24



C25

C26

C28

C27

C30

C31

C32

- *C27. MARCUS AURELIUS, 161-180 A.D., as struck by Commodus. Bare head r./Eagle on altar. C. 86.
VF with nice green patina 35.00
- *C28. —, Denarius struck by Commodus. Bare head r./Eagle. C. 84. Sharp VF/F+ 25.00
- C29. —, Sestertius struck by Commodus. Bare head r./Pyre. C. 98. G/VG 12.00
- *C30. FAUSTINA, JR., died 175 A.D., Denarius struck by M. Aurelius. Bust r./Peacock stg. r. C. 71. Lovely toning, EF/F weak reverse strike. 20.00
- *C31. SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, 193-211 A.D., Denarius struck by Caracalla. Bare head r./Eagle. C. 84.
Nice VF+ and scarce 40.00
- *C32. —, Denarius struck by Caracalla. Bare head r./Pyre. C. 89. Sharp VF+ 45.00
- C33. PAULINA, died 135 A.D., Sestertius by Maximinus I. Draped bust r./Peacock flying r. C. 3. A very rare coin., Only fair 30.00
- C34. MARINIANA, wife of Valerian I. Antoninianus struck by Valerian. Draped bust r./Mariniana on peacock r. C. 16. Rare and F+/VG 50.00
- *C35. VALERIAN II, died 255 A.D., Antoninianus struck by Gallienus. Rad. bust r./Valerian on peacock. C. 5. Good silvering VF, reverse weak strike. 15.00
- *C36. CLAUDIUS II, 268-270 A.D., Antoninianus by Aurelian? Radiate bust r./Altar. C. 50. EF 8.00
- *C37. —, Antoninianus by Aurelian? Radiate bust r./Eagle. C. 43. Sharp EF with traces of silvering. 12.00
- *C38. VICTORINUS, 268-270 A.D., Antoninianus by Tetricus. Rad. bust r./Eagle on globe. C. 25.
Sharp EF and scarce 20.00
- C39. CARUS, 282-283 A.D., Antoninianus by Carinus. Radiate bust r./Eagle. C. 15. Rough silvering.
VF/VG and scarce 12.00
- *C40. MAXIMIANUS, died 310 A.D., AE 4 struck by Constantine I. Laur. bust r./Eagle. C. 397.
Sharp EF, nice patina 15.00
- C41. CONSTANTINUS I, died 306 A.D., AE 4 struck by Constantine I. Draped bust r./Eagle. C. 186.
VF/EF — a Vatican Coll. duplicate. 10.00
- *C42. —, Follis struck by Maxentius. Draped bust r./Temple of Romulus. C. 171.
Scarce and F/VF 20.00
- *C43. ROMULUS, died 309 A.D., ¼ Follis struck by Maxentius. Bare head r./Temple of Romulus. C. 7.
Rare and almost EF 90.00

During the reign of Trajan Decius an interesting series of commemorative Antoniniani were struck. This "Divo" series commemorates emperors from Augustus to Severus Alexander, and was possibly an attempt to restore "emperor-worship" of deified emperors at a time when a large number of rival cults were gaining popularity (especially Christians whom Decius persecuted fiercely).

- *C44. AUGUSTUS. Radiate bust r./Altar. C. 578.
Only VG, but rare 50.00
- *C45. VESPASIAN. Radiate bust r./Altar. C. 652.
RARE and VF 100.00
- *C46. TITUS. Radiate bust r./Altar. C. 402.
Scarce, F/VG 50.00
- *C47. TRAJAN. Radiate bust r./Eagle. C. 666.
Almost VF and rare 90.00
- *C48. ANTONINUS PIUS. Radiate bust r./Altar. C. 1189.
VF/F 50.00
- *C49. COMMODUS. Radiate bust r./Eagle. C. 1009.
Almost EF/VF with lovely toning. 125.00

- *C50. SEVERUS ALEXANDER. Radiate bust r./Altar. C. 597. Ex-Mabbott Sale #4455.
Nice VF and RARE 125.00

COINAGE OF THE OSTROGOTHS AND VANDALS

The coins of these early barbarian kingdoms are most often crude imitations of Roman or Byzantine types. They are all extremely scarce and rarely offered for sale.

OSTROGOTHS

- *M1. ATHALARIC, 526-534, 10 Nummi. INVICTA ROMA. Helmeted bust of Roma to r./DN ALTALARICVS, Athalaric stg. BMC 67.
VF+ and vary rare 75.00
- *M2. THEODORIC, 534-536, Decanummia. Bust r./Monogram. CNI 1. Ravenna mint.
VF+ and extremely rare 150.00
- *M3. ANONYMOUS ISSUES, either Athalaric or Theodoric, 494-534, 40 Nummi. INVICTA ROMA, Helmeted bust of Roma r./Fig tree with eagles, XX below. BMC XX, 104. VF and RARE 95.00
- *M4. —, 40 Nummi. Similar obverse/Eagle stg. I., X below. BMC 6-19. EF with beautiful green patina, very rare this nice 175.00
- *M5. —, 40 Nummi. Similar type. BMC 14.
Nice VF 120.00
- M6. —, 40 Nummi. Similar, but only fair 35.00
- *M7. —, 40 Nummi. Similar obverse/Wolf and Twins. BMC 24-29. EF with lovely green patina.
VERY RARE thus 225.00
- M8. —, 40 Nummia. Similar type. Nice Fine 100.00
- M9. —, 20 Nummi. Similar type. BMC 31-32.
Crude VG 50.00
- M10. —, 20 Nummi. Similar type. Fair 30.00
- *M11. ATHALARIC, 526-534, Nummus. Bust r./Monogram. BMC 47-56. Nice VF and scarce 30.00

VANDALS

- *M12. Titus countermarked with XLII on obverse, As. See ANS MN, 1957. A rare and interesting piece. 80.00
- *M13. GELIMER, Nummus. Bust r./Monogram. BMC 4. This piece is much sharper than the BMC samples.
Nice VF and rare 55.00
- *M14. GAISERIC, 12 Nummi. Horse's head to l., XII below/Gaiseric stg. I. BMC 18. Ex-Mabbott Collection. VF+, an exceptionally nice and rare coin. 150.00
- M15. ANONYMOUS ISSUE, Nummus. Obverse blank/Palm tree. BMC III, 36. VG and scarce 15.00

A SELECTION OF LATE ROMAN SILVER

Late in the reign of Constantine, a new coin was introduced the so-called "siliqua" which was to take the place of the argenteus. This new silver coin became so popular, that it was to remain to the Fall of the Empire over a hundred years later, and was even the dominant coin throughout the first half of the 5th century. For the collector of Roman coins who wishes to represent this period, the siliqua is the perfect answer. They are attractive, interesting, and as yet one of the most underrated series in the entire Imperial issue. Unless otherwise stated, all of the coins listed below are silver "siliqua."



- *S1. CONSTANTIUS II, 337-361 A.D. Laur. bust r./Victory stg. l. holding wreath. Lugdunum mint. C. 259. A very sharp strike. with virtually no wear, Superb. 125.00
- *S2. —, another "reduced weight" siliqua (2.25 gm) Laur. bust r./VOTIS XXX MVLTIS XXXX in four lines around wreath. C. 343. Constantinople mint. Nice VF, but obverse is slightly off center and there is a small flan crack at 6 o'clock. 45.00
- *S3. JULIAN the APOSTATE, 360-363 A.D. As Caesar, youthful bust to r./VOTIS V MVLTIS X within wreath. C. 154. Mint of Constantinople. F+ and scarce 50.00
- *S4. —, Beardless bust to r./VOTIS V MVLTIS X in wreath. C. 158. Constantinople mint. Portrait is slightly barbarized. Lovely toning. FDC 125.00
- S5. —, Youthful bust to r./VOTIS X MULT XX in wreath. C. 146. Lugdunum mint. Nice VF 70.00
- *S6. —, Bearded bust to r./VOT X MVLT XX, CP.A below. C. 147. Constantinople mint. Large flan, and a lovely EF. 100.00
- S7. —, Bearded bust r./VOT X MVLT XX in wreath. C. 148. Constantinople mint. Rather crude, but almost VF 65.00
- *S8. VALENTINIAN I, 364-375 A.D. Laur bust r./VOT X MVLT XX in wreath. C. 71. A very interesting barbarous strike, and a most handsome coin. Superb 120.00
- S9. —, Laur. bust r./Roma std. holding Victory. C. 81. Rome mint. Almost VF 40.00
- S10. VALENS, 364-378 A.D. Laur. bust r./Roma std. l. holding Victory. C. 109. Treveri mint. Nice EF 60.00
- S11. GRATIAN, 367-383 A.D. Laur. bust r./Roma std. l. holding Victory. Treveri mint. VF, but badly chipped 15.00
- *S12. VALENTINIAN II, 375-392 A.D. Laur. bust r./Roma std. l. holding Victory. RIC 46c. Treveri mint. Large flan and perfectly centered, A superb coin. 100.00
- *S13. THEODOSIUS I, 379-395 A.D. Laur. bust r./Roma std. l. C. 57. Treveri mint. Choice EF, weak reverse 125.00
- S14. MAGNUS MAXIMUS, 383-388 A.D., Laur. bust r./Roma std. facing. C. 20. Treveri mint. About VF and scarce 60.00
- S15. —, Laur. bust r./Roma std. facing. C. 20. Treveri mint. Well centered VF with dark toning. 50.00
- *S16. —, Laur. bust r./Roma std. facing. C. 20. Aquileia mint. Very nice VF and scarce 55.00
- S17. ARCADIUS, 383-408 A.D. Laur. bust r./Roma std. facing. G. 25. Almost VF and slightly barbarized, but chipped. 30.00

ANTIQUITIES

EGYPT

- A. Amulet, light green faience Ptah, stg. facing right. Interesting linear style. XXVI-XXX Dynasties. Cp. Petrie 177. $\frac{1}{2}$ "x $1\frac{3}{4}$ ". EF 75.00
- B. Amulet, green-blue faience head of Hathor wearing an involved curled wig. XXVI Dynasty. Petrie 171G. $\frac{3}{4}$ "x1". A lovely piece. 65.00
- C. Amulet, green faience of the God Ptah-Seker, god of the dynastic race at Memphis, united with Seker of Saqqareh, the primitive god of the dead. XXVI Dynasty. Petrie 176H. Mounted on wood stand, the faience figure is 3" high. Perfect condition except for broken feet. A striking statuette. 200.00
- D. Pectoral, blue lapis lazuli paste, under side decorated with incised hieroglyphics of Zad for power. The upper side inscribed with a figure of Unnefer on r., adoring Osiris on l., with altar between them. Four piercings for wearing. XVIII-XIX Dynasties. See Petrie 91A for similar pectoral. $3\frac{1}{4}$ "x $3\frac{1}{2}$ ". A marvelous piece, still wearable and highly collectable. VF 225.00
- E. Black granite head of unknown priest. XVIII Dynasty, c. 1350 B.C. A well-styled head in a flat mask-like shape. $5\frac{1}{2}$ "x6". A museum piece in perfect condition. 975.00

GREECE

- F. Segesta, Sicily, a terra cotta male bust, (Apollo). Perfect except for chip on chin. This lovely piece was

found in the Segesta area. The bust is mounted on a wood stand, 6" high. 150.00

PRE-COLUMBIAN

- G. Terra cotta stamp seal with motif of a warrior in Mayan style. The seal has a handle similar to Roman bread seals of roughly the same period. The warrior is in relief, hence the use may have been for imprinting patterns on fabrics or onto pottery. (This piece is from a small and interesting collection on hand.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ "x2". A lovely piece from pre-Columbian times. EF 50.00

BYZANTIUM

- H. Black glass Byzantine plaque showing a saint on either side. The workmanship is apparently 13th century. See Walters Art Gallery Exhibition Catalogue of April, 1947, item #608 for similar style. Nicely mounted on walnut stand with brass custom holder. Slight chips but an excellent piece. 300.00

INDIA

- I. Bronze processional plaque representing Vira Bhadra, a fierce emanation of Shiva. Seventeenth century A.D. repoussé from western India. See Bussabarger and Robins, #99. A very well preserved piece 8 "x $9\frac{1}{2}$ ". 200.00



A



B



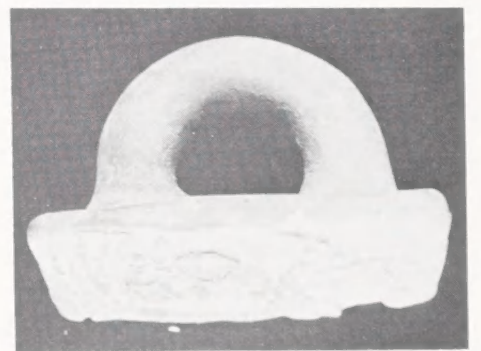
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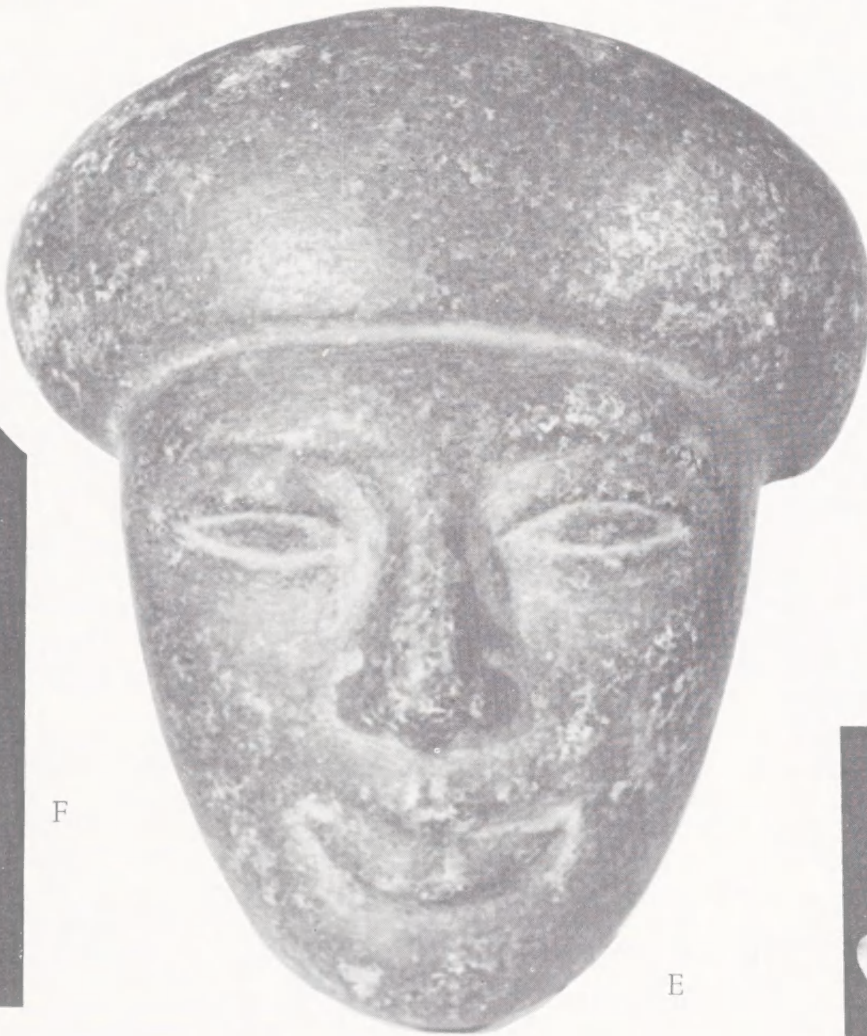
D



G



F



E



H



I



BEGINNER'S BARGAINS

GREEK

- BB1. SICILY, Syracuse, 412-345 B.C., AE litra. Athena/Dolphins around star. BMC 287. Scarce, Fair/AG 12.50
- BB2. LUCANIA, Heraclea, 380-281 B.C., AR Diobol. Athena/Herakles and lion. Nearly VF, dark tone 12.00
- BB3. MACEDON, Philip II, 359-336 B.C., Tetradrachm. Head of Zeus/Horseman. VG, and holed 20.00
- BB4. —, Alexander III, 336-323 B.C., AE 20. Herakles/Club and Nike. VF and exceptionally nice specimen. 15.00
- BB5. —, Philip III, 323-316 B.C., Drachm. Herakles/Zeus std. Fine 10.00
- BB6. —, Pella, 168-146 B.C., AE 19. Athena/Bull grazing. VG 5.00
- BB7. EUBOEIA, Histiaea, Tetraobol. Maenad/Nymph in galley. BMC 36. VG+ 12.00
- BB8. AEGEAN, Ceos, 200-100 B.C., AE 18. Aristaeus r./Dog surrounded by rays, representing Sirius. VG/VF 10.00
- BB9. ILLIRICUM, Epidamnus Dyrrachium, 450-350 B.C., Drachm. Floral pattern/Cow and calf. About VF 10.00
- BB10. CARTHAGE, Zeugitana, 241-146 B.C., AE 19. Persephone/Horse. Nice fine 8.00
- BB11. PONTUS, Amisus, 2nd century B.C., AE 28. Athena/Perseus stg. VG 10.00
- BB12. MYSIA, Pergamum, 200-133 B.C., AE 20. Athena/Nike. Fine 8.00
- BB13. THRACE, Lysimachia, 2nd century B.C., AE 22. Hd. of Demeter/Inscription in wreath. VG 5.00
- BB14. —, Maroneia, after 146 B.C., AE 15. Hd. of Dionysius stg. holding grapes. Fine, off center 3.50
- BB15. —, Perinthus, under Rome, AE 25. Male hd. r./Stg. figure. Fine 12.00
- BB16. BYZANTIUM, 357-340 B.C., AR 1/2 Drachm. Cow/Incuse. BMC 15. VG 6.00
- BB17. CORCYRA, 229-48 B.C., AE 21. Zeus/Prow of ship. VG 8.50
- BB18. COSSURA, c. 150 B.C., AE 20. Female hd., Nike l./Wreath with Punic letters within. VG 8.00
- BB19. AEOLIS, Cyme, 320-250 B.C., AE 16. Forepart of horse/Vase. Fine 3.50
- BB20. IONIA, Smyrna, Gaius (Caligula) 37-41 A.D., AE 14. Bust r./crab. Rare and almost fine 30.00

- BB21. PHOENICIA, Aradus, 164 B.C., AE 15. Zeus/Ram of galley, Phoenician letters. BMC 110. Off center, VF 13.00
- BB22. —, Tyre, 1st century B.C., AE 13. Tyche/Palm. BMC 275. Fair 2.00
- BB23. CAPPADOCIA, Ariarathes V, Drachm. Portrait r./Athena stg. Fine 15.00
- BB24. SYRIA, Philippos, 83-12 B.C., Tetradrachm. Head of king/Zeus std. BMC 60. VG Alternate "30 Pieces of Silver" 16.00
- BB25. —, Antiochus II, Drachm. Portrait r./Apollo. Poor style, VG/F 10.00
- BB26. PERSIA, Darius I, 521-485 B.C., Siglos. King/Incuse. Fair 10.00
- BB27. —, Sassanids, Xusro II, Dirhem. Hd. of King/Fire altar. FDC 10.00
- BB28. ABBASID GOVERNORS of TABARISTAN, 1/2 Drachm. Hd. of King/Fire altar. BMC Pl. XXIV, 1. EF 7.00
- BB29. LYSIAS, 125-120 B.C., AE Square 18. Herakles/Elephant. Fair 5.00
- BB30. —, similar piece. Fair 5.00
- BB31. JUDAEA, Alexander Jannaeus, 103-76 B.C., AE lepton. R. 14. Wheel/Anchor. F/VF 12.50
- BB32. —, Antonius Felix, 52-60 A.D., AE lepton. Two shields crossed/Palm tree. R. 135. About fine 12.50
- BB33. —, First Revolt, 66-70 A.D., AE Lepton. Diota/Vineleaf. R. 147. F+ 11.50
- BB34. —, "WIDOWS MITE" and JUDAEN CHART, Retail 15.00 value 8.00
- BB35. EGYPT, Ptolemy I, 312-283 B.C., AE 19. Hd. of Alexander r./Eagle. Poor 3.00
- BB36. —, Ptolemy II, 284-247 B.C., AE 28. Zeus/Eagle. Fine 6.00
- BB37. —, Ptolemy III, 247-222 B.C., AE 35. Zeus/Eagle. VF 20.00
- BB38. —, Ptolemy IV, 222-204 B.C., AE 38. Zeus/Eagle. Fine 12.00
- BB39. —, Ptolemy V, 204-180 B.C., AE 34. Zeus/Eagle. Fine 12.00
- BB40. —, Ptolemy VI, 181-146 B.C., AE 29. Zeus/Double eagle. Fine+ 10.00
- BB41. —, Ptolemy XI, 114-88 B.C., Tetradrachm. Bust r./Eagle. F+ 20.00
- BB42. —, Ptolemy XIV, 31 B.C., Tetradrachm. Bust r./Eagle. Fine 13.00

ROMAN

- BB43. AUGUSTUS, 27 B.C.-14 A.D., AE As. Portrait r./SC, inscription around. Nice fine 9.00

- BB44. TIBERIUS, 14-37 A.D., AE As. Rx. Altar at Lugdunum. Good 4.00
- BB45. DRUSUS, died 23 A.D., AE As. Rx. SC, inscription around. Fair 3.00
- BB46. NERO, 54-68 A.D., AE As. Rx. Victory flying. Fair 7.00
- BB47. DOMITIAN, 81-96 A.D., Denarius. Rx. Pegasus stg. VG 10.00
- BB48. TRAJAN, 98-117 A.D., Denarius. Rx. Apollo stg. VF, rough surface 9.00
- BB49. HADRIAN, 117-138 A.D., Dupondius. Rx. Salus. Fair 4.00
- BB50. SABINA, wife of Hadrian, Denarius. Rx. Concordia std. Fine 11.00
- BB51. AELIUS, 136-138 A.D., Sestertius. Concordia std. VG/G 17.50
- BB52. ANTONINUS PIUS, 138-161 A.D., Denarius. Rx. Libertas stg. VF 8.00
- BB53. COMMODUS, 180-192 A.D., Denarius. Rx. Pax. VG 6.00
- BB54. JULIA DOMNA, died 217 A.D., Sestertius. Rx. Venus. VG/Fair 5.00
- BB55. GETA, 209-212 A.D., Denarius. Rx. Providentia. VF 9.00
- BB56. MACRINUS, 217-218 A.D., AE As. Rx. Securitas. Scarce, good 10.00
- BB57. SEVERUS ALEXANDER, 222-235 A.D., Sestertius. Rx. Virtus. Fine 8.00
- BB58. JULIA MAMAEA, died 235 A.D., Denarius. Vesta stg. Fine/VG toned 8.50
- BB59. GORDIAN III, 238-244 A.D., Sestertius. Rx. Laetitia stg. About F 4.50
- BB60. PHILIP II, 244-249 A.D., Sestertius stg. VG/G 5.50
- BB61. OTACILIA SEVERA, wife of Philip I, Antonianus. Rx. Pietas. VF 4.00
- BB62. GALLIENUS, 253-268 A.D., Antoninianus. Rx. Virtus. Silvered VG 1.50
- BB63. POSTUMUS, 259-268 A.D., Antoninianus. Rx. Virtus stg. VF/F 3.50
- BB64. VICTORINUS, 268-270 A.D., Antoninianus. Rx. Sol. Small planchet, F 3.75
- BB65. QUINTILLUS, 270 A.D., Antoninianus. Rx. Libertas. Nice VF and well centered 20.00
- BB66. TACITUS, 275-276 A.D., Antoninianus. Rx. Laetitia. Badly corroded, otherwise VF 2.00
- BB67. FLORIAN, 276 A.D., Antoninianus. Rx. Aeternitas. Rough surface, VG 20.00

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Joel L. Malter

EGYPTIAN COINAGE

Following the death of Alexander the Great, his great general, Ptolemy, seized hold of Egypt, and set up a dynasty which was to last nearly 300 years. The bronze coins which these Ptolemies issued are typical of the Hellenistic period. Their royal titles often include such epithets as "the Benevolent", "the Savior", and the "Brother". These coins are quite often very large and impressive (having cast flans), and the most common variety portrays the head of Zeus-Ammon on the obverse, and one or two eagles on the reverse.



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With the defeat of Cleopatra, the last Ptolemaic ruler, at the hands of Augustus, Egypt became a Roman province. However, a mint was retained in Alexandria for the striking of coins to circulate in this new territory, for it would be more convenient than to ship the currency from the mints in Gaul or Rome. As a result, this new coinage retained the Greek legends, but introduced the policy of placing the portrait of the emperor on the obverse (a practice used sparingly during the Ptolemaic period). The basic coin was the tetradrachm which was struck in a billon metal (part silver and part bronze) which was to become more and more debased as time went on. This is a very fascinating series as each emperor used a vast array of reverse types, and they are almost invariably less expensive than their Latin counterparts.

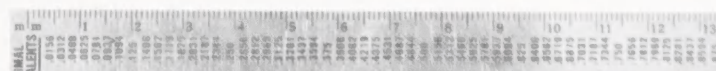


- E4. Nero, 54-68 A.D.,
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- E5. Hadrian, 117-138 A.D.,
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- E6. Antoninus Pius, 138-161 A.D.,
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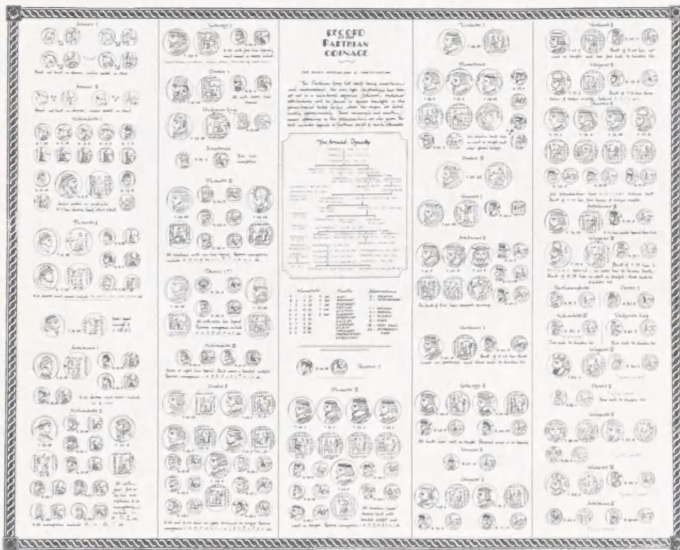
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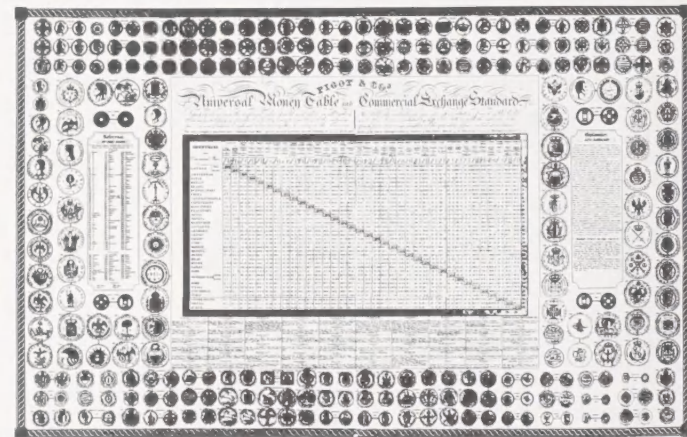
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